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TRI-LINGUAL

IRONBOUND VOICES

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Ironbound Says No Incinerator!



More than 200 Ironbound residents held a demonstration at the site of the proposed garbage incinerator on Feb. 6.



People shouted "No Incinerator" so public officials would know they don't want a garbage incinerator in Ironbound.

Ironbound residents blocked a cement mixer from going onto the site for the proposed garbage incinerator on Blanchard St. during a protest demonstration there on February 16. The huge yellow cement truck turned into the driveway where over 200 residents were demonstrating during "groundbreaking" ceremonies for the proposed incinerator.

"When that big cement mixer started to come in the driveway where we were marching, people just lined up in front of it. All kinds of people, but especially older men and women, senior citizens. First it was one or two people, and then everybody ran to join them. We blocked that truck from coming in."

"The police had told some people that they would be arrested if they tried to block the truck," said Arnold Cohen from the **Ironbound Committee Against Toxic Waste**. "But there were so many people standing there together that they didn't do anything. We shouted 'Go Home' and 'No Incinerator' and eventually the cement mixer turned around and left. When the truck turned around, everybody cheered!"

"To me, that incident symbolized the courage and determination of people of this community in fighting this garbage incinerator. It is just a dramatic example of how people here have worked together and kept this incinerator from being built for 4 years now."

Although the time and location of the groundbreaking ceremonies were changed several times to keep Ironbound residents from attending, and the ceremony was finally held on a weekday when many people are working, three busloads of Ironbound residents were there to tell officials "NO, NO, NO Incinerator!"

Among the invited dignitaries who attended the ceremony in fancy cars were Mayor Sharpe James, Essex County Executive Amato, and Rich Dewling, head of the N.J. Department of Environmental Protection. Reporters from major newspapers, radio and TV stations were also invited. The ceremony was held under a blue and white tent set up especially for the occasion.

"We may not be back there under the big top, but they will have to listen to us because we are the people," said June Kruszewski, another member of the **Ironbound Committee Against Toxic Waste (ICATW)**.

"We have stopped this incinerator for 4 years now, and we will stop it permanently," said Joe Nardone.

A representative from the international environmental organization ***Greenpeace*** said, "There are healthier and cheaper ways of getting rid of our garbage. We don't have to throw money away on this incinerator. We don't have to pollute our childrens' lungs."

Residents carried signs and balloons and shouted "No Incinerator" as they marched in front of the entrance to the proposed incinerator site. Supporters from other communities who are fighting garbage incinerators joined the rally. A group of high school students from Bloomfield High School who have been studying environmental issues, and are against incinerators, also attended.

Madelyn Hoffman, from the **Grass Roots Environmental Organization (GREO)**, pointed out that the company which wants to build the incinerator, Browning Ferris Industries, has been indicted for criminal activities in several other states. "Is this what we do to companies that break the law? Reward them by letting them build another facility so they can break the law here?"

In spite of a cold wind, people stayed at the demonstration for several hours in order to be able to greet the dignitaries as they left. "We want them to make no mistake about how people here feel," said one person at the rally. "We don't want a dangerous and expensive garbage incinerator, and 500 garbage trucks a day, in this community."

Celebrate

Celebrate

the 10th Anniversary of

Ironbound Voices

For 10 years, ***Ironbound Voices*** has been covering neighborhood stories, and telling the sides of the story you don't read anywhere else. Come out & help us celebrate our first 10 years! We'll share a meal, live entertainment, music and dancing, and the joy of 10 years of work together.

Friday April 22

6:30 PM

St. Benedict's Church

(Niagara & Komorn St.)

Call 344-7210 for ticket information & reservations.

FREE

Blood Pressure Tests

Tues. March 22

10 AM - 1:00 PM

at

Ironbound Information Center

95 Fleming Ave.

Newark, NJ 07105

Laws To Be Broken

"All of us were furious when we found out that the judge wouldn't hear the case," said Arnold Cohen of the **Ironbound Committee Against Toxic Waste**. When the busload of Ironbound residents arrived at the Bergen County Courthouse in Hackensack on March 3, the judge said that the case had to go to the Appelate Court instead of Superior Court. Two weeks earlier the judge had said that he would hear the case.

Ironbound residents wondered what had happened during the two week period.

"The Essex County government, the Port Authority, and the corporation that wants to build the incinerator all wanted the case moved to the Appelate Court. We wonder what's going on," said Mr. Cohen. "The company that wants to build the incinerator has been involved in bribery and corrupt practices in other parts of the country. Here in New Jersey, the Attorney General doesn't want to report the results of its investigation and now the judge doesn't want to hear what we're saying in our lawsuit."

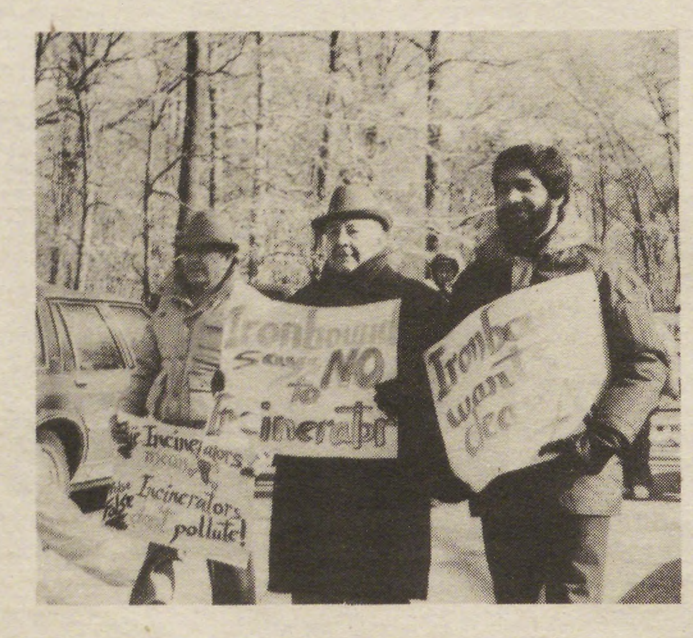
According to New Jersey State law, the Attorney General's Office is supposed to investigate corporations involved in waste disposal, to determine their fitness to do business in New Jersey. Corporations indicted or convicted for bid-rigging practices anywhere in the country are supposed to be stopped. They're not supposed to be given approval for things like building or operating garbage incinerators.

Crimes like bid-rigging, anti-trust violations, cause problems for taxpayers. Corporations commit these crimes so they can charge more for garbage disposal. This means higher taxes. We've already seen property taxes skyrocket to pay for increased garbage disposal fees.

Stephanie Brand and Michael Gordon are the 2 lawyers representing the Ironbound residents. They work at the law firm of Gordon, Gordon, and Haley in West Orange.

The State Legislature passed the law in 1983 because they wanted to stop organized crime activity in the garbage industry. They wanted to eliminate persons or corporations having ***known criminal records***, habits or associations from this industry. They wanted to stop illegal activities.

The Legislature said that no license may be issued to any person or business concern that has been convicted of violations of the Antitrust Laws. Corporations in the garbage industry tried to challenge the law but the courts said the law was necessary in "preventing criminal infiltration."



Browning-Ferris Industries (BFI) is one of the companies that wants to build the huge garbage incinerator in Ironbound.

In October 1987, BFI of Ohio and Michigan was fined $1 million for breaking the Sherman Antitrust Act. But this wasn't the first or only time. In January 1983, BFI of Georgia was fined $350,000 for criminal violations of the Sherman Antitrust Act.

In 1987, a Civil antitrust suit in Vermont resulted in a $6.5 million verdict against BFI.

New Jersey Law also says that a corporation can't get a license if it has been convicted or has charges pending for any purposeful or reckless violation of the criminal provisions of any federal or state enviromental protection laws, rules or regulations.

In 1985, a Clermont County Ohio Grand Jury returned a 24 count indictment against CECOS, a BFI subsidiary for criminal violations of environmental laws.

So why did the Ironbound residents have to go to court? Because the Attorney General of New Jersey and the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) are also breaking the law.

The Attorney General is required to issue a report 120 days after he gets a disclosure statement from the corporation that wants a license to build a garbage incinerator. According to a DEP lawyer, the garbage incinerator's first disclosure statement was given to the DEP and the Attorney General's Office in December, 1984, and a final one on April 18, 1986. That was almost 2 years ago, and still no report. The Attorney General clearly knows about the company. A previous investigation of the garbage industry by the Attorney General's Office resulted in indictments and a civil anti-trust suit against 100 defendants. Browning Ferris Industries (BFI) settled out of court for $3 million. The suit accused BFI of rigging bids.

Browning Ferris is also currently under investigation for price-fixing and bid-rigging by at least 5 federal grand juries.

BFI paid a company $5.2 million to settle an anti-trust case filed in 1981 in the U.S. District Court in Houston, Texas. Companies in Pittsburgh, Baton Rouge, La., and Denver have filed similar lawsuits.

New Jersey Law also says that the DEP can't give a license to a corporation unless they find that the company has shown that they were reliable, and had the expertise to operate a waste facility. This part of the law exists because of the potential harm to human health that could result from the operation of the facility.

In 1987, the Federal Environmental Protection Agency and the State of Louisiana filed suit against BFI Chemical Services and CECOS for violations regarding a commercial hazardous waste disposal site leaking chemicals in Livingston, La.

BFI has also been sued for millions of dollars by residents all over the United States for air and water pollution and health damage. This includes lawsuits by residents of Willow Springs, Carless, Bayou Sorrel and Sulphur, Louisiana; Maryland; and Nederland and Port Arthur, Texas.

In addition, two landfills owned by BFI are in New Jersey's hazardous waste cleanup plan because they are polluting.

Some Ironbound residents are wondering why the government isn't following the law. A few years ago a County Commissioner in Tennessee was convicted of accepting a $130,000 bribe from BFI.

The lawyers for the **ICATW** are preparing to file the lawsuit in the Appelate Court within the next few weeks.

In Memoriam

Life at 95 Fleming Ave. will not be the same without Joan Chestine, who died in February. Joan, who was the supervisor for the Ironbound Community Corporation's Home Friends Program, will be warmly remembered by everyone who worked with her. She was a warm person, with a great sense of humor. In spite of her own health problems, Joan was cheery and helpful to all. She loved her job, and cared about her co-workers and the Ironbound community. We will miss her.

Message To Governor Kean

One of those who attended the demonstration against the construction of the garbage incinerator at Governor Kean's home in Livingston was George Shugel. George is a 6th grader at Hawkins St. School. Below is the speech he read at the rally:

Dear Governor Kean,

Tell the people who want the incinerator very badly to stop for a minute and think about their because because their kids want to live, not die.

The kids are the future of this country. You people who want to build an incinerator, just think one minute. One minute is enough to think about the lives of the kids in this country. Just think. For all the kids, thank you.

George Shugel

Vets Oppose Incinerators

The Viet Nam Veterans of America (VVA) Chapter 151 is the largest VVA chapter in the state of New Jersey with 438 members. The following press release was issued by VVA Chapter 151 on March 3, 1988:

Chapter 151 of the Viet Nam Veterans of America strongly opposes mass burn incineration (garbage incinerators). The technology involved in this process has not been proven safe for the population. In its July 1, 1987 report to Congress, the Environmental Protection Agency has reported 3 - 38 new cases of cancer occuring within a 30 mile radius of existing incinerators.

A significant amount of dioxin will be emitted yearly from each of the 12 - 20 garbage incinerators proposed for New Jersey. The accumulative effect of these dioxins, which are known to be carcinogenic catalysts compounded by the other over 200 organic chemical emissions will prove to cause health problems for an already over-polluted area.

A large number of our citizens have suffered the ill effects of dioxin exposure, as in the case of the Viet Nam Veterans exposed to dioxin through the aerial spraying of Agent Orange. To further subject any part of the population to undue health risks would be an act of irresponsibility.

Chapter 151 endorses vigorous recycling, alternate biodegradable packaging and source reduction as well as reusable products as a safe, economic and proven method of reducing the waste stream and will continue to actively support the anti-incineration movement nationwide.



Ironbound residents took their fight against the garbage incinerator to the top with a demonstration at Governor Kean's house in Livingston. They joined with other groups from around the state who oppose incinerators.

Demonstration At The Governor's House

Ironbound residents took their fight against the construction of a garbage incinerator right to the top. More than 150 people drove to Livingston and marched as a group to Governor Kean's home on Saturday, February 6.

Ironbound residents joined people from all over the state of New Jersey in demanding that Governor Kean put a moratorium on construction of garbage incinerators and hazardous waste incinerators.

People carried signs and banners showing their opposition to garbage incinerators. People also brought a bucket of incinerator ash for the Governor. Ash from incinerators is toxic, because heavy metals and other chemicals attach themselves to the ash during burning. No one knows where all the toxic ash from the incinerators will be taken.

"When the Governor gives these permits for mass burn incineration he is giving a permit for counties to increase the cancer rates and respiratory problems in our state," said Barbara Ruebush, of the Bound Brook Concerned Citizens. "Mass burn incineration will create a new problem for our children; not of garbage landfills, but of ***hazardous ash*** landfills. We call on Governor Kean to expand and enforce recycling programs to eliminate the need for mass burn incineration."

"In order to construct the incinerator in Ironbound, the County and the State will have to break the law," said Arnold Cohen from the **Ironbound Committee Against Toxic Waste (ICATW)**. "In addition, the area is so densely populated and already heavily polluted. It is wrong to add to the problems, when real alternatives exist."

"I don't want to grow up sick because of the pollution in the air in Ironbound," said George Shugel, a 6th grade student from Ironbound who attended the demonstration with several friends.

Members of the international environmental organization **Greenpeace** attended the demonstration and erected a 40 foot high rubber smokestack to dramatize the problem with garbage incinerators giving off pollution, including dioxin and heavy metals like lead, through their smokestacks.

Other groups at the rally included: Allied Citizens Opposed to Pollution from Burlington County, Millstone Area Against Toxic Incineration from Monmouth County, Concerned Citizens of Linden from Hudson County, and Stop All Incineration Now from Ocean County.

"This shows that everybody around the state agrees that garbage incinerators are a bad idea," said Arnold Cohen. "Now we want Governor Kean to listen to the people who elected him, and **stop** these dangerous and expensive incinerators from being built."

In Memoriam

Ironbound has lost a friend and an inspiration with the death of Mrs. Margaret Hallaway from Kearny.

Mrs. Hallaway worked tirelessly to end pollution in Kearny and surrounding communities. In addition to fighting her battles in Kearny, Mrs. Hallaway worked closely with the **Ironbound Committee Against Toxic Waste**. She was often with us at public hearings, demonstrations, or rallies. She was active in the successful fight to stop At Sea Incineration. She was an outspoken critic of garbage incinerators, and of landfills, because she knew that both of them pollute the air and the ground.

Mrs. Hallaway represented the people. She was not afraid to challenge the big whigs with their fancy suits and briefcases. Many times she knew more than the experts. She also knew the way the game is played - the buddy system in which some get rich, and others get pollution - and she was not afraid to speak up against it. She was courageous because she knew she was right.

Mrs. Hallaway never gave up. She never said no. She would do and go everywhere if she thought it would help get a cleaner environment. She never seemed to be 'too tired.' Hundreds of people from all over the state of New Jersey have heard her speak, and learned from her.

The best memorial for Mrs. Hallaway is to carry on her fight for clean air, clean water, and a better world for all our children.

Tenants Get Security

Residents of the Aspen Riverpark Apartments are happy that their building has better security recently. Two off duty police officers have been hired to patrol the building at night. They will work in addition to the regular security guards.

"It has already made a big difference," said Delores Rich, Vice President of the Tenants Association. "People are no longer loitering on the corners and in the court yards. We just hope it continues."

Hiring the off duty police was the result of efforts by the Tenants Association to get better security at the building. Tenants were frightened and angry at the increase of drug sales in and around the building. Members of the Tenants Association held a series of meetings to try to get action. They joined other tenants from around the City at a meeting with top officials of the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) in December. HUD is responsible for making sure the buildings are "safe and decent." The Tenants Association also met with the owners of the building. The new security measures are the result of their work.

"The owners and managers should have done something like this a long time ago," said Sheila Greene, President of the Tenants Association. "But we are happy something has finally been done. It is a definite improvement."

Casualties of the War in Nicaragua: 1980 to June 1987

* Nicaraguans killed, wounded or kidnapped (both sides): *43, 176*
* Percent of the population of Nicaragua which has been killed in the war: *0.6%*
* Number of people this 0.6% toll would represent in the U.S.: *1,536,000 (more than the total number of U.S. citizens who died in WWI, WWII, the Korean War, and the Vietnam War combined).*
* Number of civilians killed who were women: *2,327;* children under the age of fifeen: *331;* Number of civilians kidnapped or wounded: *7,255.*
* Number of teachers who have been killed: *411;* kidnapped:*66.*
* Schools which have been destroyed: *46;* damaged: *21;* temporarily closed due to contra activities: *555.*
* Adult education centers which have been closed: *480.*
* Number of students who have been left without classrooms: *45,000.*

The data for this box is taken from the Nicaraguan National Institute of Statistics and Census and the Central American Historical Institute Update.



Some of the Amity Village residents are living without heat, hot water or security because of a greedy landlord and HUD's refusal to do their job.

HUD Gives Away Our Tax Money To Slumlord

Tenants who live in HUD buildings around the city of Newark, including people from Aspen Riverpark Apartments in Ironbound, have been saying that HUD is not doing its job to make sure their buildings are in good condition.

HUD buildings are buildings where the Federal Department of Housing and Urban Development lends money to the landlord or pays money to the landlord each month in addition to the money the tenants pay in rent.

A good example of the way HUD is operating was publicized recently when tenants from Amity Village in Newark complained about bad conditions. Tenants had no heat during these cold winter months. In some cases, they had no water or electricity. Pipes were breaking and apartments were flooding. There were several electrical fires in the buildings.

Amity Village is a HUD building. HUD pays the landlord a lot of money each month. The private landlord, a man from New York City, took the money and ran. He did not use the money to repair the buildings. Yet HUD continued to pay him, month after month.

HUD paid him $180,000 in one year! He got rich while the tenants suffered.

He refused to pay his taxes. He owes the City of Newark **$1 million** in taxes. He owes the city another $50,000 in unpaid water bills. (But what would happen if you didn't pay a bill?)

The landlord has refused to come to New Jersey because there is a warrant out for his arrest.

When the tenants went to HUD to ask that emergency repairs be allowed so that life in their buildings could go on without danger, HUD refused to do anything. They paid hundreds of thousands of our tax dollars to a man who won't pay his bills, but they won't pay a nickle for services they owe to the residents of the buildings.

HUD says they are planning to sell the buildings to another private landlord.

"What guarantee do we have that a new landlord will be any different from the first one?" asked one tenant. "HUD didn't do anything to the first landlord except give him more money. How do we know that HUD will do anything different with a new landlord?"

HUD's attitude seems to be that they don't have to be responsible to anybody and they can give away our tax money to whomever they want.

Meanwhile, the slumlord is laughing all the way to the bank with our tax dollars, and the tenants suffer.

Benefit Concert
with

Kim & Reggie Harris

Kim & Reggie Harris are returning to inspire us with their beautiful harmonies. Kim & Reggie sings songs of the Peace movement and the Underground Railroad. They perform at hundreds of churches, schools and community organizations around the country. Join us for this special annual event.

Friday May 13

8:00 PM

Trinity Reformed Church
483 Ferry St., Newark

Tickets: $5 **$3 senior citizens**

Proceeds from this concert will benefit the Ironbound Peace Education Project and Trinity Reformed Church. Call 344-7210 for directions or information.

Raising Funds To Help Nicaraguan People

*The following letter written by Bishop Thomas Gumbleton of Detroit tells about **Quest for Peace**, a campaign to raise funds for the Nicaraguan people. **Quest for Peace** is supported by church groups of many denominations. If you wish to contribute, make checks out to **Quest for Peace**, and mail to Father Joseph Bejgroicz at St. Benedict's Church, Komorn & Niagara Sts., Newark, NJ 07105.*

Dear Friend,

The search for peace is a major dream of our generation, a call to heal our earth of its hatreds and violence.

With the hope of peace-making, I invite you to share the **Quest For Peace**, a $100 million campaign in humanitarian aid and reconstruction funds for the people of Nicaragua.

In the past year I have twice visited Nicaragua, meeting with its people. I found, as so many of you have, a poor country ravaged by a violent war waged by the contras who are funded and directed, sad to say, by the U.S. government. Contra aid is aid to that armed force. It has nothing to do with healing wounded people, feeding the hungry or clothing the naked: aid that Jesus favored. Elliott Abrams, Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs, accurately described the purpose of contra aid as permitting "people who are fighting on our side to **use more violence**." (*New York Times, 11/25/85*). Mr. Abrams continues the Reagan efforts to sabotage the peace process of the Central American Presidents.

We Roman Catholic Bishops, together with most U.S. religious leaders, have consistently opposed aid to the contras, calling it "illegal, immoral, and unwise." We said this in 1985 even before we learned of the astonishing lengths to which this obsessed Administration has gone to pursue a war which the U.S. people reject. At our November 1987 bishops' meeting we again denounced the contra war which wreaks violence on the poor of Nicaragua.

But we do not just oppose violence. We favor political, non-military solutions to the conflicts throughout Central America. We support the Central American Peace Accords. We favor aid that reaches poor people in need.

In our November 1987 statement, we urged our people to launch positive efforts for peace. We urged them "to support the poor of Central America with humanitarian aid and development funds."

In this spirit, I helped launch **Quest for Peace** at an interfaith press conference in December 1985, after Congress appropriated $27 million for the contras. By June of 1986, with the help of thousands of you, we reached our goal to match the $27 million with an equivalent amount in donated supplies, services and funds. We had hoped that Congress would then insist on peace. Unfortunately, intimidated by the President, Congress again chose war and appropriated $100 million in contra aid.

In only 16 months, **Quest for Peace** has raised $100 million. We are committed to peace, not war. The **Quest for Peace** is a spendid example of the kind of non-military solutions that people of the United States are seeking in Central America. It provides you and the vast majority of U.S. citizens who oppose this proxy war with a way to share resources - food, clothing, medicines - with our suffering sisters and brothers.

The **Quest** is a concrete way to offer your hand in peace to people being battered and killed. It tells the Nicaraguan people that **we are resolved to build a new citizens' policy of healing, peace and friendship**, a democratic policy of which we Americans can be proud.

While President Reagan avows that he will crush Nicaragua, we are announcing the next phase of the **Quest for Peace**, a 14 month campaign to send another $100 million in humanitarian aid and contributed services plus $2 million in development funds for small rural rebuilding projects to heal the ravages of the contra war.

Please join me in the Quest for Peace. Help us gather the funds needed to collect and ship humanitarian supplies. We can acquire donated supplies if we can find the funds to ship them. I personally have seen the splendid distribution of the aid in Nicaragua and its impact upon the lives of the people struggling to survive until the U.S. people can end this war.

Each dollar you contribute will ship and distribute over $50 in supplies to the poor of Nicaragua. Every $6000 will ship a 15-20 ton cargo container of donated supplies worth an average of $300,000. Your gifts are multiplied many times over.

Please be generous and share this Quest for Peace with me. Join me as a co-sponsor. The **Quest for Peace** offers you a positive, non-violent way to heal the wounds of the contra war and set our nation on the road to peace.

Sincerely in Jesus, the peacemaker,
Thomas J. Gumbleton
Auxiliary Bishop/Detroit

Catholic Bishops Oppose U.S. Aid To Contras

This article shows that Archbishop Gumbleton of Detroit is not alone in his opposition to aid to the contras. The article is reprinted from Witness For Peace Newsletter, Feb. 1988 issue. Witness For Peace is a national, church-based organization.

"I think we owe the bishops and chuches of Central America our support," commented Catholic Archbishop Roger Mahoney of Los Angeles on the U.S. Roman Catholic bishops' recent policy statement **against** U.S. support for the Nicaraguan contras. The policy paper, which also endorses the Central American peace plan offered by President Arias of Costa Rica, was overwhelmingly adopted at the final session of the annual National Conference of Bishops in November.

The 5000 word document states: "Only a political solution can finally be successful in Nicaragua as in Central America generally. There is no politically or morally acceptable military solution." The statement stresses that U.S. support for the contras is "morally flawed" and that "we should not use Central American lives as pawns in a superpower struggle."

Auxiliary bishop Joseph M. Sullivan of Brooklyn, who guided the process of drafting the document, said that he hoped the document would influence U.S. presidential candidates on Central American policy. The document will serve as guiding policy for the 40 million Catholics in the United States.

Memorial Services *for* Archbishop Oscar Romero

Archbishop Oscar Romero was shot down by government troops in El Salvador while saying Mass. Archbishop Romero is only one of the thousands of people who have been killed by government troops there. At this Memorial, we will remember Archbishop Romero's cry for peace, and call for an end to United States aid to the government of El Salvador.

saying Mass. At this memorial we will remember Archbishop Romero, his

Sat. March 26

12 noon - Memorial Service
Trinity Cathedral, 24 Rector St.

1:00 PM - Rally
Military Park

Sponsored by: Comite El Salvador & NJ Central America Network.

Leis Que Se Não Cumprem

"Nós ficamos todos furiosos quando tivemos conhecimento de que o Juiz não ia houvir o caso," disse Arnold Cohen do **Comite do Ironbound Contra Lixos Toxicos**. Quando os residentes do Ironbound chegaram a Hackensack, ao Tribunal do Bergen County no dia 3 de Março, o Juiz disse que o caso teria de ir para o Tribunal de Apelos em vez do Tribunal Supremo. Duas semanas antes, O Juiz tinha dito que houviria o caso.

Os residentes do Ironbound interrogamse sobre o que terá acontecido durante esse periodo das duas semanas.

"O Governo do distrito Essex, o Port Authority e as Companhias interessadas na construção do incenerador todos queriam que o caso movesse para o Tribunal de Apelação. Perguntamo-nos o que estará acontecendo?" disse Cohen. "A Empresa que quer construir este incenerador tem estado envolvida em problemas de corrupção e subornos em outros locais do País. Aqui em New Jersey o Attorney general não quer divulgar os resultados da sua investigação da empresa, e agora o Juiz não quer houvir aquilo que temos a dizer em tribunal."

Segundo a lei do Estado de New Jersey, o escritório do Advogado Geral deve de investigar as corporações implicadas em despejos, para determinar a sua abilidade para negociar em New Jersey. Corporações acusadas ou condenadas de praticarem falsificações de ofertas em qualquer parte do pais devem de ser paradas. Não devem de ser dadas aprovações para construção ou operação de incineradores de lixo.

Crimes como a falsificação de ofertas (violações anti-confiança) causam problemas para os pagadores de taxas. As corporações cometem estes crimes para poderem cobrar mais para os incineradores de lixo. Isto quer dizer que as taxas sobem. Já vimos as taxas de propriedade subir às estrelas para pagarem o aumento do dinheiro para desfazerem-se do lixo.

Stephanie Brand e Michael Gordon são os dois advogados representando os residentes do Ironbound. Eles trabalham na firma de advogados de Gordon, Gordon & Haley em West Orange.

A legislatura do Estado passou a lei em 1983 porque queriam parar com a actividade do crime organizado na industria do lixo. Queriam iliminar pessoas ou corporações que tenham recordes criminais, hábitos ou associassões desta industria. Queriam parar as actividades ilegais.

A legislatura disse que nenhuma licença poderia ser passada a qualquer pessoa ou negócio que fosse condenado de violações das leis Anti-confiança. Corporações na industria do lixo tentaram desafiar a lei mas o tribunal disse que a lei era necessária para "prevenir a infiltração criminal."

Browning Ferris Industries (BFI) é uma das companhias que quer construir o enorme incinerador de lixo no Ironbound.

Em Outubro de 1987, BFI de Ohio e Michigan foi multado $1 milhão por romper o Ato de Anti-confiança Sherman. Mas esta não foi a primeira nem a unica vez. Em Janeiro 1983, BFI de Georgia foi multado $350.000 por violações criminais de Ato Anti-confiança Sherman.

Em 1987, um juizo Anticonfiança Civil em Vermont resultou num veredicto de $6.5 milhões contra o BFI.

A lei de New Jersey tambem diz que uma corporação não pode ter uma licença se foi condenado ou tem acusações pendentes por uma violação propósita ou negligente das provisões criminais de qualquer lei, regra ou regulamento da protecção de ambiente do estado ou federal.

Em 1985, um Grande Jurado de Clermont County, Ohio, encontraram o CECOS, um subsidiário do BFI culpados em 24 contas de violações criminais das leis do ambiente.

Porque é que os residentes do Ironbound têm de ir ao tribunal? Porque o Advogado Geral de New Jersey e o Departmento de Protecção do Ambiente (DEP) tambem estão a infringir a lei.

O Advogado Geral tem de emitir um reporte 120 dias depois de receber uma declaração da corporação que quer a licença para construir um incinerador de lixo. Segundo a advogado do DEP, a primeira declaração do incinerador de lixo foi dada ao DEP e ao escritório do Advogado Geral em Dezembro 1984, e uma final a 18 de Abril, 1986. Isto há quase 2 anos, e ainda não há reporte! Claramente, que o Advogado Geral sabe da companhia. Uma investigação prévia da industria do lixo pelo escritório do Advogado Geral resultou em acusações e um juizo Anticonfiança civil contra 100 defendentes. Browning Ferris Industries (BFI) cedeu fora do tribunal por $3 milhões. O juizo acusava o BFI de falsificar ofertas.

Browning Ferris está actualmente sob investigação por arranjarem os preços e falsificarem ofertas por pelo menos 5 Grande Jurados Federais!

BFI pagou uma companhia $5.2 milhões para terminar um caso de Anti-confiança arquivado em 1981 no Tribunal Distrital U.S. em Houston, Texas. Companhias em Pittsburgh, Baton Rouge, La. e Denver tambem arquivaram semelhantes juizos.

A lei de New Jersey tambem diz que o DEP não pode dar uma licença a uma corporação a não ser que saibam que a companhia demonstrou ser digna de confiança, e que tenham a experiência para operarem uma facilidade de despejo. Esta parte da lei existe pelo possivel dano a saúde humana que pode resultar da operação de tal facilidade.

Em 1987, a Agencia Federal de Protecção do Ambiente e o Estado de Louisiana arquivaram um juizo contra os Serviços Quimicos do BFI e o CECOS por violações referentes um local comercial de despejos perigosos que largava quimicas em Livingston, La.

O BFI tem juizos contra eles por milhões de dolares feitos por residentes de todo os Estados Unidos por poluição de água e ar, e dano à saúde. Estes incluíem juizos por residentes de Willow Springs, Carless, Bayou Sorrel e Sulphur, Louisiana; Maryland; e Nederland e Port Arthur, Texas.

Tambem, dois locais de despejo do BFI estão no plano de limpeza de despejos perigosos de New Jersey porque estão a poluír.

Alguns residentes do Ironbound estão pensando porque é que o governo não está a seguir a lei. Há alguns anos o Comisário do Condado em Tennessess foi condenado de aceitar $130.000 de soborno do BFI.

Os advogados para os ICATW irão ao o Tribunal do Apelação nes próximas semanas.

O Ironbound Diz Não Ao Incinerador



Mais de 200 residentes do Ironbound do Blanchard St.: um manifestação de protesto.



"Não queremos um incinerador perigoso e bastante caro, e 500 camiões de lixo por dia nesta comunidade."

Residentes do bairro do Ironbound impediram que um camião de cimento entrasse no local para onde está designada a construção do incinerador na Blanchard Streete e durante uma manifestação de protesto ali realizada no passado dia 16 de Fevereiro. O enorme veículo procurava entrar num passeio onde se aglomeravam mais de 200 residentes do bairro e durante as "supostas" cerimónias de lançamento de primeira pedra.

"Quando o camião tentou entrar onde nós estávamos, continuamos a marchar à sua frente. Era gente de todas as idades, homens e mulheres. A nossa persistência foi maior."

"A polícia disse que seríamos presos se impedissemos a entrada do camião. Mas era tanta gente que eles não fizeram nada. Ficamos ali gritando 'Vaõ para casa!' e 'Incinerador Não'; eventualmente, o camião deu a volta e seguiu em sentido contrário. Quando isto aconteceu, toda a gente aplaudiu."

"Para mim, este incidente simboliza a coragem e a determinação da gente desta comunidade lutando contra a construção do queimador de lixos," dizia Arnold Cohen do Comité do Ironbound Contra Produtos Tóxicos (ICATW). "É mais um exemplo dramático da maneira como esta gente se tem mantido unida e impedindo há 4 anos que este incinerador seja aqui construído."

Ainda que o local a hora e dia da cerimónia de lançamento da primeira pedra tivessem sido alteradas diversas vezes de forma a que residentes não pudessem estar presentes, e mesmo realizada a meio da semana, três autocarros cheios de gente estiveram ali dizendo às respectivas entidades: "Não, Não, Não Incinerador." Entre os convidados que assistiram à cerimónia, e que se deslocavam em carros de luxo, contava-se o Mayor Sharpe James, o Executivo do Condado de Essex Amato, Rich Dewling, chefe do DEP de New Jersey. Jornalistas dos principais jornais, reporteres de rádio e televisão foram também convidados. A cerimónia foi conduzida dentro duma tenda azul e branca especialmente montada para a ocasião.

"Não estamos debaixo da tenda, mas eles terão de nos ouvir, porque somos gente," afirma June Kruszewski, outro elemento do Comité do Ironbound Contra Produtos Tóxicos.

"Há 4 anos que vimos parando a construção deste incinerador, e não descansaremos enquanto não o fizermos permanentemente," afirmava Joe Nardone.

Um representante da organização internacional de proteção ao meio ambiente Greenpeace, dizia, "Há maneiras mais salutares e mais acessíveis de eliminar o lixo. Não é preciso atirar dinheiro fora nesta obra. Não necessitamos de poluir os pulmões dos nossos jóvens."

Os presentes empunhavam dísticos e balões onde se lia 'No Incinerator'. Representantes de outras localidades lutando também contra a construção de incineradores, estiveram também presentes. Um grupo de estudantes do Liceu de Bloomfield, que têm vindo a estudar questões relativas ao meio ambiente e se opõem à construção de incineradores, esteve também presente.

Madelyn Hoffman, da organização de Protecção ao maio ambiente 'Grass Roots', destacou que a companhia que quer construir o incinerador, Browning Ferris Industries, foi acusada de haver participado em actividades criminais em vários estados. "É isto o que se faz com companhias qeu infringem a lei? Premiamo-las deixando que construam outro imóvel de forma a que infrinjam aqui novamente a lei?" perguntou a senhora Hoffman.

Apesar do vento frio que se fazia sentir, os residentes mantiveram-se ali durante várias horas de forma a que pudessem saudar os dignatários com os seus dísticos e gritos de 'Incinerador Não!' "Queremos que eles não tenham dúvidas sobre a forma como as pessoas se sentem," dizia um dos presentes na manifestação. "Não queremos um incinerador perigoso e bastante caro, e 500 camiões de lixo por dia nesta comunidade."

Demonstração Em Frente Da Casa Do Governador

Residentes do bairro de Ironbound levaram a sua luta contra a construção do queimador de lixo até ao máximo. Mais de 150 pessoas foram de carro até Livingston e marcharam em grupo em frente da casa do Governador sabado dia 6 de Fevereiro. Residentes do Ironbound juntaram-se a pessoas vindas de todo o estado exigindo do Governador um adiamento da construção de queimadores de lixo e productos tóxicos.

O povo exibia cartazes mostrando a sua oposição aos queimadores de lixo. Trouxeram um balde de cinzas do queimador para o Governador. A cinza do queimador é tóxica. Porque durante a combustão metais pesados e outros químicos aderem à sua composição. Ninguem sabe para onde vai toda essa cinza tóxica dos queimadores.

"Quando o governador dá o consentimento para a queima massiva está a permitir que os condados aumentem a frequência do cancro e dos problemas respiratórios do nosso estado," disse Barbara Ruebush, da Associação dos Cidadãos activos de Bound Brook. "A queima massiva de lixo creará um problema para os nosso filhos; não de lixeiras mas de lixeiras de cinza perigosa. Pedimos ao Governador Kean para expandir e enforçar programas de reciclagem para eliminar a necessidade da queima massiva de lixo."

"Para se construir o queimador de lixo no Ironbound, O Condado e o estado terão que violar a lei," disse Arnold Cohen do Comité do Ironbound Contra Lixo Tóxico. "E mais ainda a população é muito densa nestá area que já se encontra altamente polvída. É um erro multiplicar os problemas quando existem alternativas."

"Eu não quero crescer doente porque o ar do Ironbound foi poluído," disse George Shugel, um estudante que assistiu às demonstrações com vários amigos.

Membros da 'Greenpeace' uma organização internacional assistiram à demonstração e erigiram uma chaminé de borracha com 40 pés de altura para dramatizar o problema da poluição emitida pelos queimadores de lixo, que inclue dióxido e metais pesados como seja o chumbo lançados no ar pelas suas chamines.

Outros grupos presentes incluiam: os cidadãos aliados opostos à poluição do condado de Burlington, a Área de millstone Oposta a Queima de Lixo Tóxico do condado de Monmouth, os Cidadãos Preocupados de Linden, do condado de Union, e o grupo Parar Toda a Queima de Lixo Agora do condado de Ocean.

Aproxima-se a Data Limite Para a Amnistia Dada Pela Imigração

Os Serviços da Comunidade Católica têm habilitado bilingue para prestar assistência na documentação. Todas as informações serão absolutamente conficendiais.

Considere-se abrangido por esta amnistia todo aquele que permaneceu nos Estados Unidos desde 1 de Janeiro de 1982, com residencia permanente. Deverá inscrever-se mesmo que não tenha a certeza de que poderá ser aceite.

O Sr. Arcebispo McCarrick de Newark criou um fundo monetario de ajuda para casos urgentes.

Dado que o prazo expira no dia 4 de Maio, deverá inscrever-se o mais rapidamente possivel. Os escritorios dos **Serviços da Comunidade Catolica** estão abertos de **segunda a sexta das 8:30 às 4:30, da tarde.** Para olarcações telefone para os seguintes escritorios:

1 Summer Ave, Newark: 482-0100
70 Main St., Orange: 673-6911
909 Elizabeth Ave., Elizabeth: 352-9700
380 Monmouth St., Jersey City: 653-6515
533 35th St., Union City: 867-1004

O prazo da entrega dos documentos termina no dia 4 de Maio.

El Ironbound Dice No Al Incenerador!



Mas de 200 personas tuvieron su demostración en oposición del construcción de un incinerador de basura en Ironbound.



"No neceistamos la polución y tambien 500 caminos cada dia en esta comunidad," dijo una persona.

Los residentes del Ironbound cellaron camino a un camión de cemento que queria entrar al lugar donde desean hacer el incinerador de basura en la calle Blanchard, durante la demostración de protesta alli en Feb. 16. El immenso camion amarillo hizo un viraje en el camino donde mas de 200 personas residentes tuvieron su demostración sobre su protesta en contra el incinerador.

"Cuando el camion empezó a entrar en donde estamos marchando las personas nos paramos delante. Todo tipo de personas pero especialmente mujeres y hombres envejecientes. Al principio fueron una, dos personas pero luego todos corrimos a tapar la entrada y evitamos que entrara."

"La policia comentó que iba a arrestar algunas personas que trataron de eviter que el camión entrara. Pero como habia tanta gente alli ellos no hicieron nada. Nosotros nos quedamos alli gritando 'Vuelva a su casa!' y 'No Incinerador' que el camión izo un viraje y se fue. Nosotros quitamos de alegria al esto suceder."

"Para mi, eso demostró la determinación y el coraje de la gente en este comunidad para pelear encontra el incinerador," dijo Arnold Cohen del **Comite en Contra de los Desperdicios Tóxicos del Ironbound.** "Es un simple y dramatico ejemplo de como la gente de esta comunidad ha mantenido su pelea encontra el incinerador por los ultimos cuatro años."

A pesar que la ceremonia para comenzar el incinerador fue cambiada para mantares los residentes fuera varias vezes y fue hecha un dia de trabajo alli hacian 3 autobuses llenas de residentes para decir "No, No, No Al Incinerador!".

Las siguitientes personas aparecieron en su gran carro para atender la ceremonia: Mayor Sharpe James, Essex County Ejecutivo Amato, Rich Dewling de DEP, y los mas grandes reporteros de nuestra ciudad al igual que la radio y la televisión. La ceremonia iba a tomar cabo en un tienda azul y blanco especial para la ocasión.

"Nosotros tal vez no estamos vajo su gran tienda pero ellos tienen que oller nos nosotros somos la gente del pueblo," dijo June Kruszewski, miembra del Comite.

"Nosotros hemos parado la construcción del incinerador por cuatro años y lo vamos hacer permanentemente," dijo Joe Nardone.

"Ahi manera para desaserce de nuestra basura," dijo un representante de la organización *Greenpeace*. "No tenemos que tirar dinero a la basura haciendo este incinerador. No tenemos que danarles los pulmones a nuestros hijos."

Los residentes calgaban letreros y bombas y gritaban "No Incinerador" al marchar en la entrada de donde se piensa hacer el incinerador.

Demostración Frente A La Casa Del Gobernador

Residentes de Ironbound llevaron su pelea contra la construcción del quemador de basura hasta el tope. Mas de 150 personas viajaron hasta Livingston y marcharon en grupo hasta la casa del gobernador, esto fué el sábado dia 6 de febrero.

Los residentes se unieron con personas de otros lugares del estado de New Jersey demandando que el gobernador Kean ponga una moratoria en la construcción del quemador de basura.

Gente llevando carteles y banderas enseñando su oposición al quemador de basura. Personas tambien llevaron un cubo de ceniza. La ceniza de los quemadores de basura es toxica, porque tiene metales pesados y otros quimicos al quemarse. Nadie sabe donde toda esta ceniza va a parar.

"Cuando el gobernador da permiso para la incineración en masa, está dando permiso a las ciudades para aumentar el nivel del cáncer y los problemas respiratorios a traves del estado," dijo Barbara Ruebush de los Ciudadaños Preocupados de Bound Brook. "La incineración en masa va a crear un nuevo problema para nuestros niños; no de los vertederos de basura, pero si de la ceniza de estos vertederos. Nosotros llamamos al Gobernador Kean para que extienda y haga cumplir la ley para los programas de reciclo para eliminar la necesidad de expandir la quemarón en masa."

"Para construir el quemador de basura en Ironbound, el condado y el estado van a tener que romper la ley," dijo Arnold Cohen del **Comité Contra Desperdicios Tóxicos.** "En adición, el area está densamente poblada y ya está contaminada. Es falso añadir a los problemas, cuando existen alternativas."

"Yo no quiero crecer enfermo debido al aire contaminado en Ironbound," dijo George Shugel, un estudiante de Ironbound quien asistió a la demostración con varios amigos.

Miembros de la organización internacional medioambiental *Greenpeace* asistieron a la demostración y alzaron una chimenea de goma para dramatizar el problema con los quemadores de basura producen, incluyendo dioxin y metales pesados como el plomo, a través de las chimeneas.

Otros grupos presentes: Allied Citizens Opposed to Pollution del condado de Burlington; Millstone Area Against Toxic Incineration del condado de Monmouth, Concerned Citizens de Linden, condado de Hudson; y Stop All Incineration Now del condado de Ocean.

Leyes Que Pueden Romperser

"Estabamos muy molestos cuando nos enteramos que el Juez no escucharia el caso," dijo Arnold Cohen del **Comite Contra Desperdicios Tóxicos de Ironbound.** Cuando los residentes de Ironbound llegaron a la corte del condado de Bergen en Hackensack el pasado 3 de marzo, el juez dijo que el caso no podria ser llevado a la Corte Superior, si no a la Corte de Apelaciones. Dos semanas antes, el juez habia dicho que escucha el caso.

Los residentes de Ironbound se preguntaban que habia sucedido durante ese periodo de 1 semanas.

"El gobierno del condado de Essex, las autoridades del Puerto, y la corporación que desean construir el incinerador, quieren mover el caso a la corte de Apelaciones. Nos preguntamos: ¿qué esta sucediendo?" dijo Sr. Cohen. "La compañia que quiere construir este incinerador ha estado envuelta en sobornos y corrupciones en otras partes del pais. A que en New Jersey el Abogado General no quiere reportar los resultados de la investigación llevada a cabo sobre la compañia, y ahora el juez no quiere oir lo que tenemos que decir en este caso legal."

De acuerdo con la ley del estado de New Jersey, la oficina del Abogado General esta supuesta a investigar corporaciones envueltas en la disposición de basura para determinar su decoroso para hacer negocios en New Jersey.

Corporaciones acusados o convictas por areglar contratos ilegales en cualquier sitio en la nación estan supuestas a ser paradas. No estan supuestas a darseles permiso para cosas como edificios o operando incineradores de basura.

Crimenes como 'arreglar-contratos' (violaciones de ley de anti-trust) causa problemas para los pagadores de impuestos. Las corporaciones cometen estos crimenes para cobrar mas por desaserse de la basura. Esto significa mas altos impuestos. Ya hemos visto los taxes de propiedad subir demasiado para pagar el aumento pos desaserse de la basura.

Stephanie Brand y Michael Gordon son 2 abogados representando los residentes del Ironbound. Ellos trabajan en la firma de Gordon, Gordon y Haley en West Orange.

La legislatura del estado paso la ley en el 1983 porque querian parar actividades del crimen organizado en la industria de basura. Querian eliminar personas o corporaciones que tuviesen records criminales, habitos o associaciones de esta industria. Querian parar actividades ilegales.

La legislatura dijo que ninguna licensia será dada a ninguna persona o negocios que han sido convictos de violaciones de las leyes del anti-trust. Corporaciones en la industria basurera trataron de desafiar la ley pero las cortes dijeron que la ley era necesaria para impedir la infiltración criminal.

Browning Ferris Industries (BFI) es una de las compañias que quiere edificar el grande incinerador de basura en Ironbound.

En Octubre del 1987, BFI de Ohio y Michigan fue multado $1 millón por romper el Acto del Sherman Anti-Trust. Pero este no fue la primera ni unica vez. En Enero 1983, BFI de Georgia fue multada $350,000 por violaciones criminales del Acto Sherman Anti-trust.

En 1987, una demanda civil del anti-trust en Vermont resulto en un verdicto de $6.5 millones contra BFI.

La ley de New Jersey tambien dice que una corporación no puede adquirir una licensia si ha sido convicta o tiene pendiente cargos de algunas violaciones a proposito o sin descuido de las provisiones de cualquier ley federal o estatal de las leyes, reglas, o regulaciones de la protección del ambiental del estado.

En 1985, un Gran Jurado de Clermont County, Ohio, acusó de 24 leyes rotas a CECOS, un subsidiario de BFI por violaciones criminales de las leyes ambiental.

Entonces porque los residentes del Ironbound tuvieron que ir a corte?

Porque el Abogado General de New Jersey y el Departamento de la Proteción Ambiental (DEP) estan tambien rompiendo la ley.

El Abogado General esta supuesto a dar un reporte en 120 dias despues de recibir un 'declaración de revelación' de la corporación que quiere una licensia para construir un incinerador de basura. De acuerdo con un abogado del DEP, el primer declaración de revelación fue dado al DEP y a la oficina del Abogado General en **1984** y el ultimo en Abril 18, 1986. Eso fue hacen casi dos años y **aun ningun reporte.** El Abogado General sabe claramente de la compañia.

Una investigación anterior de la industria basurera por la oficina del Abogado General resultó en cargos y una demanda civil de Anti-trust contra 100 acusados. Browning Ferris Industries (BFI) arreglo fuera de corte por 3 millones. La demanda acusó a BFI de areglar contratos.

Browning Ferris esta actualmente siendo investigado por areglar precios y contratos por 5 Gran Jurados federales. BFI pagó a una compañia $5.2 millones para areglar unc aso de Anti-trust puesto en 1981 en la corte de distrito de U.S. en Houston, Texas. Compañias en Pittsburg, Baton Rouge, La. and Denver han iniciado demandas similares.

La ley de New Jersey tambien dice que el DEP no puede darle una licensia a una corporación a menos que no encuentren que la compañia es seguro y tiene la experiencia para operar una facilidad de desperdicio. Esta parte de la ley existe por la potencia de daño que hay para la salud humana que puede resultar de la operación de la facilidad.

En 1987, la agencia de protección federal del Ambiental y el estado de Louisiana pusieron una demanda en contra de servicios quimicos BFI y CECOS por violacione acerce de un peligroso sitio comercial de desperdicios que estaba escapandar quimicas en Livingston, La.

El BFI tambien ha sido demandado por millones de pesos por residentes en todos los Estados Unidos por la polución del aire y agua y daños de salud. Esto incluye demandas de los residentes de Willow Springs, carless, bayou Sorrel & Sulphur, Louisiana; Maryland; and Nederland y Port Arthur, Texas.

Algunos residentes se estan pensando porque el govierno no sigue la ley. Hace algunos años un comisionado del distrito en Tennessee fue convictó por aceptar $130,000 soborno de BFI.

Los abogados de ICATW estan planeando ir a corte de apelaciones en los proximas semanas.

Quemadores Han Muerto en L.A. & Boston

"Yo creo que es muy clara para me decir que no a este projecto," dijo el Mayor Thomas Bradley. El recientemente anunció su oposición a los quemadores de basura que se habian planeado para Los Angeles, California. El le habló al concejero de la ciudad acerca de la terminación de sus planes en la instalación del quemador de basuras. Esto efectivamente terminó con los planes del quemador de basuras los cuales se han venido proponiendo desde hace cinco años. "Yo creo que la salud de la gente es muy importante por lo tanto debe protejerse. Si nosotros cometemos un error, yo creo que nosotros erramos en contra de la protección, seguirdad y salud del publico," dijo el Mayor Bradley.

Los residentes de Los Angeles pelearon en contra del quemador de basuras por que por este sistema todas la emisiones que llenan el aire hacen que sea de un gran peligro para el cancer en esa area. Bradley dijo que el esta instruyendo a los oficiales para encuentren una solución diferente asi mismo incluyendo los planes de 'recolección.'

El Departamento de Salud y Limpieza de Los Angeles hizó un estudio acerca de los perjuicios que corre la salud y el pasado Abril concluyo que esto no era una amenaza para el publico sino una realidad, dijo Bradley. Recientemente me ha convencido que todas las dudas que existian en la comunidad cientifica acerca de los metodos usados y estudiados dan una prueba encontra del quemador de basuras. Asi mismo la Asociación Medica del Condado de Los Angeles, el grupo UCLA Facultativo y los estudiantes que estan para graduarse han criticado el quemador de basuras.

El equipo UCLA encargado de estudiar y dar conclusiones acerca del quemador de basuras ha concluido que este posee un gran peligro en la salud, asi mismo lo admitieron los consultantes de Los Angeles. Este equipo ha encontrado en sus estudios justificación a los perjuicios que el quemador de basuras causa a la salud de sus gentes y aseguran como su peligro se vera poco a poco. Ellos tambien dicen es una forma costosa de destruir las basuras. El Senador Art Torres llama al quemador de basuras "un desastre economico."

Boston

El Presidente del Senado de Massachusetts William Bulger obtuvó que la legislación pasara el proposito de la no instalación del quemador de basuras que se habia propuesto para el area Sur Bay de Boston. "Es totalmente indeseable colocar un quemador de basuras en el corazon de una de los mas pobladas areas de un estado," dio Sr. Bulger. El quemador de basuras fue planeado por la misma compañia que quiere construir el quemador de basuras en Ironbound.

HUD Le Regala Nuestros Dinero De Impuestos



Los inquilinos no tuvieron calefacción durante estos mese de invierno. En algunos casos, no tenian agua, ni electricidad.

Inquilinos de edificios que son propiedad de HUD en la ciudad de Newark, incluyendo personas de los apartamentos Aspen Riverpark en Ironbound, han estado afirmando que HUD no esta haciendo su trabajo de asegurarse que sus edificios esten en buenas condiciones.

Los edificios de HUD son edificios en los que el Departamento Federal De Viviendas Y Desarrollo Urbano (HUD) presta dinero al propietario o le paga dinero cada mes en adición al dinero que recibe de los inquilinos como pago de renta.

Un buen ejemplo de la forma en que HUD esta operando fue hecha publica esta semana cuando inquilinos de Amity Village en Newark se quejaron de las malas condiciones en sus edificios. Los inquilinos no tuvieron calefacción durante los meses de invierno; en algunos casos no tenian agua ni electricidad. Las tuberias se estaban rompiendo y los apartamentos inundandose. Hubo algunos fuegos por causas electricas en los edificios mencionados.

Amity Village es un edificio de HUD. HUD paga al "landlord" una gran cantidad de dinero cada mes. El landlord privado, un hombre de la ciudad de Nueva York, tomó el dinero y se escapó. El no usaba el dinero para reparar el edificio. Pero aun asi HUD continuaba pagándole mes tras mes.

¿HUD le pagó $180,000 por un año! El se hizo rico mientras los inquilinos sufrian.

El se rehusó a pagar impuestos. Debe a la ciudad de Newark $1 millón en impuestos. El debe otros $50,000 a la ciudad por cobros de agua (¡Pero qué le pasaría a usted si no paga el cobro del agua?)

El 'landlord' se niega a venir a New Jersey por que hay una orden de arresto contra el.

Cuando los inquilinos fueron a HUD para pedir que se hicieron reparaciones de emergencia de tal forma que sus vidas no corrieran peligro en los edificios, HUD se rehusó a hacer cualquier cosa. El pagan cientos de miles de nuestros dólares de impuestos a un hombre que no paga sus cuentas, pero no pagan cinco centarios por servicios que deben a los inquilinos en sus edificios.

HUD está planeando además, vender los edificios a otro 'landlord' privado.

"¿Qué garantía tenemos nosotros de que el nuevo landlord va a ser diferente al primero?" pregunto un inquilino. "Ustedes no le hicieron nada al primer landlord, excepto el continuar dándole más dinero. ¿Como sabemos nosotros que va a ser diferente con este landlord?"

La actitud de HUD es que no tienen que ser responsables a nadie y que pueden dar nuestro dinero de impuestos a quien ellos deseen.

Mientras tanto, el 'slumlord' va riendo camino al banco con nuestro dinero de impuestos y los inquilinos sufren.

Se Acerca La Fecha Final Para Aplicar a la Ley de Anistia de Immigración

La fecha final para aplicar para la ley de Anistia bajo el Decreto de Reforma y Control de Immigración es el dia ***4 de Mayo.***

Los Servicios Catolicos de la Comunidad tienen personal bilingue adiestrado para ayudar a quienes desean aplicar. Toda información e identificación que usted de seran completamente confidenciales.

Usted es elegible si usted a estado viviendo en los Estados Unidos desde antes del 1 (primero) de Enero de 1982, en forma continua desde la citada fecha. Usted puede poner su aplicación aunque no este seguro de que qualifica para ello.

El Arzobispo McCarrick ha instituido un fondo de prestamo con el proposito de ofrecerle ayuda financiera.

Como la fecha final es el 4 de Mayo usted deberia aplicar los mas pronto posible.

Las oficinas de ***Servicio Catolico de la Comunidad*** estan abiertas de **8:30 A.M. hasta las 4:30 P.M.** de Lunes a Viernes. Llame y haga su cita.

1 Summer Ave., Newark

482-0100

Ironbound Voices is a project of the Ironbound Information Center. We believe that all people are entitled to income, food, clothing, housing, education, and health care. We will print articles about groups taking steps to make this belief a reality. We will also publish information about your legal and social service rights. This issue was published with the help of:

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Nancy Zak

Stop The Incinerator!

Rally on Blanchard St.

Tues. March 29

9:30 A.M.

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